FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1839. [NO. 1161.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Laborers Wanted.

20 GOOD LABORERS are wanted, to whom liberal wages will be paid. The situation where they are to be employed, is as healthy as any in the County. Apply to
HALL & JOHNSON.
August 28, 1839. 60-2w.

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand.)—
For Sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 27, 1839. 60-tf.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend to the collection of all arrears of PENSION, and will remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all those who may wish, free of charge.
ELIJAH FULLER.
August 28, 1839. 60-3t.

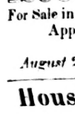
Just Received, and for Sale,

15 BOXES Stuart's CANDY.
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
August 22, 1839.

SALT FOR SALE.

1250 Sacks Salt, in large sacks,
For Sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
Apply to
HART & FULLER.
August 28, 1839. 60-3t.

House of Entertainment.



THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
DAVID LEWIS.
☞ The North Carolinian and Wilmington Weekly Chronicle will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the Subscriber. D. L.
August 28, 1839. 60-3m.

For Sale,

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
2000 Bushels coarse do.
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,
25 Hhds. SUGAR, (Porto Rico and New Orleans,)
10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
100 Kegs NAILS,
20 Tons of IRON, (embracing almost all sizes,)
100 Sides Sole LEATHER,
20 Harness and 10 Bridle do.
15 Sides Skirting,
3 dozen Calf Skins,
30 do. Upper Leather,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
With the usual assortment of other GOODS, which are offered low for cash, good credit, or country produce.
HALL & JOHNSON.
—ALSO—
Bolting Cloths of the best kind.
H. & J.
August 29, 1839. 60-tf

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable PLANTATION belonging to Mrs. Barclay, 36 miles from Fayetteville, on the Stage Road to Raleigh, long known as Mrs. Barclay's Stage House. It comprises between 600 and 700 acres of LAND, a good DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, &c. &c.
To a person disposed to buy, it is believed it would be a great bargain.
For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Barclay on the premises, or to
JOHN S. RABOTEAU, Fayetteville.
August 20, 1839. 59-6w
The Raleigh Standard will please insert six weeks, and send account to this Office.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's residence in Richmond county, N. C. some months ago, a bright Mulatto girl slave, named SARAH. Said girl is about 17 to 18 years of age, tolerably well grown, has one of her front teeth out, and her eyes of a light grey or yellow complexion. She has, on former elopements, taken up in the vicinity of the Mulatto Settlement, in Robeson county, and passed there under the assumed name of Betsey Morgan. I understand she was seen in June last, near the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, passing herself off as a free girl, and that her name was Sally or Betsey Butler. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or in proportion to the above, if delivered to Wm. W. McFarland, Laurel Hill, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harbouring, entertaining, or employing said girl, under the penalty of the law.
JNO. R. BUIE.
Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 17, 1839. 59-tf.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.
Wm. L. Adams *vs.* Daniel McLauchlin, Adm'r of John McInnis, dec'd.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of our said Court, held on the 3d Monday in October, 1839, replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.
[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

The Subscriber

IS now receiving, and has on hand, a good assortment of the following articles, viz:
Rio and Cuba Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; single and double refined Loaf do.; Molasses; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Camphor; Saleratus; Spanish Whiting; Yellow Ochre; White Lead, dry and in Oil; dry Red Lead; Spanish Brown, (in kegs;) Lamp Black; Collins' & Co's Axes; English and Swedish Iron; Blistered, German and Cast Steel; bright Trace Chains; Shear Moulds; Hoop, Band, Strap and Sheet Iron; Nails and Brads, nos. 3 a 40; Castings; Hanlock's tanned Sole Leather; Cotton Bagging, of extra and common quality; Bale Rope; Seine and Baling Twine; Tanner's Oil; Wrapping Paper; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Teas, (of various kinds and qualities;) a few casks Madeira Wine; Weeding Hoes; 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass; British Blacking, (of superior quality;) Tin Plate; Liverpool Sack and Bulk Salt; Alum Bulk do.; Epsom and Glauber Salts, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash, country produce, or on time to prompt dealers.
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
August 20, 1839. 59-6w

To the Public.

WHEREAS, my wife JENNET has left my bed and board, without any just cause known to me. These are therefore, to notify and forewarn all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
JOHN L. GILLIS.
Richmond county, N. C., Aug. 5, 1839. 59-3w

IN STORE,

25 HHDS. MOLASSES,
10 Bbls. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bags Rio and Java COFFEE,
Superior Loaf SUGAR,
Imperial and Gunpowder TEA,
5 Tons English and Swedes IRON, (ass'd.)
Bale ROPE and BAGGING,
25 Kegs NAILS, (assorted,)
200 Sacks SALT,
Window GLASS,
10 Bbls. Apple BRANDY,
10 Do. WHISKEY.
Expected in a few days,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Bags strong scented Rio COFFEE,
1 Bag PEPPER,
1 Pipe fine old Holland GIN,
½ " " French BRANDY,
For sale by
D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Hay Street.
August 21, 1839. 59-3w

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.
E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14, 1839.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Chewing Tobacco.

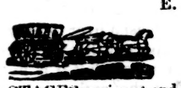
JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

Morus Multicaulis.

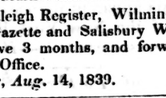
I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.
I. WETMORE.
August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a
BOARDING HOUSE,
Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.



☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satifaction to Passengers.
☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.
Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:
Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.
BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.
☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.
The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.
From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.
By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tYpd

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf
☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.
E. Y.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,
All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*
C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in Store, and expects to receive in a few days, a general assortment of GOODS, among which are—
350 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 Bushels Alum Salt,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Superior Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Best Imperial Tea,
25 Boxes 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window Glass,
25 Kegs White Lead, no. 1 and 2,
½ Ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, (various sizes,)
100 Lbs. Caracas Indigo, (a superior article.)
500 Lbs. superior Sole Leather,
A variety of Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Best Lamp and Linseed Oil,
Manilla Rope, ½ to 1½ inches,
A few dozen bottles genuine English Mustard,
Barceni's superior Balcksmith's Bellows, 28 to 32 inches,
Blacksmith's Vises,
Mouse Hole Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Blacksmith's Files and Horse Rasps,
10 Tons Swedes and English Iron, (assorted,)
50 Kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
Wrought Nails, (assorted,) 4d, 6d, and 8d,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American Blistered, do.
Dupont's FF and FFF Gunpowder.
Bar Lead, Drop and Buck Shot, (assorted.)
All of which, and many other articles not mentioned, the undersigned is well assured, have been purchased on the most favorable terms; and in order to induce quick sales, he is resolved to sell at a very small profit for Cash, or exchange for country produce, or on time for undoubted paper, payable at Bank.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Fayetteville, Foot of Haymount, } 59-4w
August 14, 1839. }

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8. 1839. 36tf

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.
Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.
Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.
The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.
Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.
The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.
The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—
"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

RUM and TOBACCO.

25 BBLS. New England Rum.
10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
July 29. 56-*tf.*

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.
JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having established himself in this place, in the Grocery business, now offers for sale a general assortment of GOODS in that line, consisting of
Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo COFFEE,
Brown, Lump and Loaf SUGARS,
Molasses, Teas,
A variety of Wines,
London Porter,
French Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c.,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Lamp Oil, &c.,
Spirits Turpentine, Powder and Shot,
Spices of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
Starch, Soap, Sperm Candles,
A variety of Nuts, Raisins, Figs, and West India Preserves,
Salt, Nails, Axes, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c.,
All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
The Subscriber occupies a Store at the foot of Hay Mount, nearly opposite Hall & Johnson. All orders from punctual customers in the town or country will be promptly attended to.
M. V. JONES.
July 23, 1839. 55tf

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,
Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of
GROCERIES.
The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,
All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
April 3, 1839. 39tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.
GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.
DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.
ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.
The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839
Erasmus Love *vs.* Cullen H. Lonceford.
Original Attachment levied on one Lot in the town of Rockingham, as the property of the defendant, adjoining the Lands of Ann Jennings and others, and summoned as Garnishee John C. Knight.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said Cullen H. Lonceford to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lot levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.
[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

In this age, when every thing calculated to throw light on the early history of our country is sought after and read with eagerness, we believe that the document which we have inserted below will be read with pleasure, not only for its antiquity, but for the lofty spirit which it breathes. Jealous lest the reputation of a single great name should be shaded has induced a spirit of opposition to the pretensions of our primitive history which is at variance with all justice and is hostile to all historical truth. This document is one of several which exists to show the spirit of Mecklenburg county in the memorable year of '75. It is dated Sept 1st, 1775, and purports to be instructions to the representatives of Mecklenburg County in the colonial Legislature. It is the original draft in the hand writing it is believed of Dr. Ephraim Brevard. It was found recently amongst the old surveying papers of John McKnitt Alexander. The paper, besides being important as it illustrates the state of public sentiment and the course of political proceedings at the period, is valuable as it confirms the historical truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It speaks of North Carolina as a late province!! It alludes to the late establishment. Its first article of instruction is that "North Carolina" is and of right ought to be a free and independent state—invested with all the powers of legislation, &c. and so the delegates are directed to vote. It gives rise to many reflections which we cannot pursue at present. It is our wish that the memorials which illustrate our early history may be gathered now while there remains amongst us some of the memorable men whose personal knowledge and participation in those events enable them to give us the necessary information. We must improve the time which is left us—or the opportunity will soon be lost forever.

Instructions for the Delegates of Mecklenburg County, proposed to the consideration of the County: viz:

1. You are instructed to vote that the late province of North Carolina is and of right ought to be, a free and independent State, invested with all the power of Legislation, capable of making Laws to regulate all its internal Policy, subject only in its external connexions and foreign commerce, to a negative of a continental Senate.

2. You are instructed to vote for the Execution of a civil Government under the authority of the People for the future security of all the Rights, Privileges and Prerogatives of the State, and the private, natural and unalienable Rights of the constituting Members thereof, either as Men or Christians. If this should not be confirmed in Congress or Convention—protest.

3. You are instructed to vote that an equal Representation be established, and that the qualifications required to enable any person or persons to have a voice in Legislation, may not be secured too high, but that every Freeman who shall be called upon to support Government either in person or property, may be admitted thereto. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

4. You are instructed to vote that Legislation be not a divided right, and that no Man, or body of Men be invested with a negative on the voice of the People duly collected, and that no honours or dignities be conferred for life, or made hereditary, on any person or persons, either legislative or executive. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

5. You are instructed to vote that all and every person or persons, seized or possessed of any estate, real or personal, agreeable to the last establishment, be confirmed in their seizure and possession, to all intents and purposes in law, who have not forfeited their right to the protection of the State by their criminal practices towards the same. If this should not be confirmed—protest.

6. You are instructed to vote that Deputies to represent this State in a continental Congress be appointed in and by the supreme Legislative body of the State, the form of nomination to be submitted to, if free, and also that all officers the influence of whose office is equally to extend to every part of the State, be appointed in the same manner and form—likewise give your consent to the establishing the old political divisions, if it should be voted in couvention or to new ones if similar. On such establishments taking place you are instructed to vote, in the general, that all Officers, who are to exercise their authority in any of the said districts, be recommended to the trust only by the freemen of said division—to be subject however to the general laws and regulations of the State. If this should not be substantially confirmed, protest.

7. You are instructed to move and insist that the people you immediately represent be acknowledged to be a distinct county of this state as formerly of the late province with the additional privilege of annually electing in their own officers both civil and military, together with the election of Clerks and Sheriffs, by the freemen of the same.—The choice to be confirmed by the sovereign authority of the State, and the officers so invested to be under the jurisdiction of the state and liable to its cognizance and inflictions, in case of mal-practice. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

8. You are instructed to vote that no chief justice, no secretary of State, no auditor general, no surveyor general, no practicing lawyer, no clerk of any court of record, no sheriff, and no person holding a military office in this State, shall be a representative of the people in Congress or Convention. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

9. You are instructed to vote that all claims against the public, except such as accrue upon attendance of Congress or Convention, be first submitted to the inspection of a committee of nine or more men, inhabitants of the county where said claimant is a resident, and without the approbation of said committee, it shall not be accepted by the public, for which purpose you are to move and insist that a law be enacted to impower the freemen of each county to choose a committee of not less than nine men, of whom none are to be military officers. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

10. You are instructed to refuse to enter into any combinations of secrecy as members of Congress or Convention, and also to refuse to subscribe any ensnaring jests binding you to an unlimited subjection to the determination of Congress or Convention.

11. You are instructed to move and insist that the public accounts fairly stated shall be regularly kept in proper books, open to the inspection of all persons whom it may concern. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

12. You are instructed to move and insist that the power of County Courts be much more extensive than under the former constitution, both with respect to matters of property and breaches of the peace. If not confirmed—contend for it.

13. You are instructed to assent and consent to the establishment of the Christian Religion as contained in the scriptures of the old and new testaments, and more briefly comprised in the 39 Articles of the church of England, excluding the 37th Article, together with all the Articles excepted and not to be imposed on dissenters by the act of toleration: and clearly held forth in the confession of faith compiled by the assembly of divines at Westminister, to be the Religion of the State, to the utter exclusion forever of all and every other (falsely so called) Religion, whether Pagan or Papal, and that the full, free and peaceable enjoyment thereof be secured to all and every constituent member of the State as their unalienable right as Freemen, without the imposition of rites and ceremonies, whether claiming civil or ecclesiastic power for their source, and that a confession and profession of the Religion so established shall be necessary in qualifying any person for public trust in the State. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

14. You are instructed to oppose to the utmost any particular church or set of clergymen being invested with power to decree rites and ceremonies and to decide in controversies of faith to be submitted to under the influence of penal laws—you are also to oppose the establishment of any mode of worship to be supported to the opposition of the rights of conscience, together with the destruction of private property.—You are to understand that under modes of worship are comprehended the different forms of swearing by law required.—You are moreover to oppose the establishing an ecclesiastic supremacy in the sovereign authority of the State.—You are to oppose the toleration of the popish idolatrous worship.—If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

15. You are instructed to move and insist that not less than four-fifths of the body of which you are members, shall, in voting, be deemed a majority. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

16. You are instructed to give your voices to and for every motion and bill made or brought into the Congress or Convention, where they appear to be for public utility and in no ways repugnant to the above instructions.

17. Gentlemen, the foreging instructions, you are not only to look on as instructions, but as charges, to which you are desired to take special heed as the general rule of your conduct as our Representatives, and we expect you will exert yourselves to the utmost of your ability to obtain the purposes given you in charge, and wherein you fail either in obtaining or opposing, you are hereby ordered to enter your protest against the vote of the Congress or Convention as is pointed out to you in the above instructions.

The Ivy and the Oak.—The following beautiful allegory is from the interesting volume of "Algic Researches," (just published,) by H. R. Schoolcraft:

"A vine was growing beside a thrifty oak, and had just reached that height at which it requires support. 'Oak,' said the ivy vine, 'bend your trunk so that you may be a support to me.' 'My support,' replied the oak, 'is naturally yours, and you may rely on my strength to bear you up, but I am too large and too solid to bend. Put your arms around me, my pretty vine, and I will manfully support and cherish you, if you have an ambition to climb, even so high as the clouds. While I thus hold you up, you will ornament my trunk with your pretty green leaves and shining scarlet berries. They will be as frontlets to my head, and I shall stand in the forest like a glorious warrior, with all his plumes. We were made by the Master of life to grow together, that by our union the weak should be made strong, and the strong render aid to the weak.'

"'But I wish to grow *independently*,' said the vine; 'why cannot you twine around me, and let me grow up straight, and not be a mere dependent upon you?' 'Nature,' answered the oak, 'did not design it. It is impossible that you should grow to any height alone, and, if you try it, the winds and rain, if not your own weight, will bring you to the ground. Neither is it proper for you to run your arms hither and yon among the trees. The trees will begin to say, it is not my vine—it is a stranger—get thee gone, I will not cherish thee. By this time thou wilt be so entangled among the different branches that thou canst not get back to the oak; and nobody will then admire thee or pity thee.'

"'Ah, me,' said the vine, 'let me escape from such a destiny'—and with this she twined herself around the oak, and they both grew and flourished happily together."

Female Courtship in Rome.—The women of Rome know nothing of those restraints which delicacy, modesty and virtue impose upon the sex in Northern Europe. A Roman lady, who takes a liking to a young foreigner, does not cast down her eyes when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure—nay, she gazes at him alone whenever she meets him in company, at church, at the theatre, or in her walks. She will say, without ceremony, to a friend of the young man "Tell the gentleman I like him." If the man of her choice feels the like sentiment, and asks "Are you fond of me?" she replies with the utmost frankness, "Yes, dear!" Some of the old bachelors hereabout would like the introduction of the Roman style of courting.

In one of Frederick the Great's battles, the horse of his nephew was killed by a cannon ball, and it was at first thought the rider was also slain. "Ah!" said the king riding by without stopping, "there is the Prince of Prussia killed—let his saddle and bridle be taken care of!"

Another Anti-Malthusian.—A Mrs. Ritter, residing in Maiden street, below Front Kensington, was on the 17th inst. safely delivered of *four* sons, all of whom are doing well.

Gout.—"If ever you are attacked with the gout, sir, just marry a widder as has got a loud voice, and you'll never have the gout again. It's a capital prescription, sir; I take it reglar, and I can warrant it to drive away any illness caused by too much jollity."

Astonishing Liberality!—A black woman in Baltimore lately found a check for $35,000 in the street, and took it to its owner, who generously presented her with a —shilling! The chap who made that donation is not a relation of the fellow who caught our hat the other day when it blew off and went up Poydras street at a rate which would puzzle the horse Dutchman to keep up with.—*Picayune.*

New Business.—There is said to be a woman in Centre street, New York, who takes in children to wash. She gives them a good scrubbing with soap and sand, and then sets them in the sun to dry. She washes at four shillings per dozen.

March of Steam.—A man in Baltimore has invented a machine to drive a horse and cart by steam, thereby saving the expense of a driver.

Small Business.—Three journeymen printers are employed as guards at the states' prison at Auburn, N. Y.

To the Citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina:

The late Congressional election in our District having been marked by an unusual degree of bitterness and personality towards me on the part of my political enemies, I regard it as a duty which I owe to you and to myself, to notice some incidents which occurred during the canvass, which I had not the power of noticing before the election, from the period of their occurrence.

I allude principally to two handbills or addresses. One of them addressed to you, and signed "Many Democrats"—the other addressed to me, personally, and signed "A Freeman." Both were written in a strain of insolence and vulgarity which would have drawn from me no other notice than silence and contempt, had they not been adopted, by the party opposed to me, as the Administration circulars, and printed and distributed by thousands throughout the District, and a portion of the statements contained in one of them in relation to extracts from the Journal vouched for by half a dozen certificate men.

I know that some honorable, high-minded men of the Administration party disapproved of the publication and distribution of these foul sheets, and justly regarded it as a reproach to their party. They are not responsible for their falsehoods and slanders; but all who had any agency in their publication or distribution, will justly be held so by an enlightened community.

The base and cowardly manner in which these papers were issued forth to the people only a day or two before the election, with a hope that they would effect the criminal purpose for which they were intended, before their falsehoods and misrepresentations could be exposed, affords conclusive evidence not only of their inability to bear the test of truth, but also of the false estimate which their authors had formed of the intelligence and capacity of the people to detect and punish such frauds as were thus attempted to be practised on them, as the result of the election has shown them.

The writer of the first circular referred to, signed "Many Democrats," seems to have had a good will to have written something against me, if he had known what to write; but his materials seem to have been scanty, and he laments that after sending all the way to Bladen to procure the Journals, Gen. McKay was not at home, and he could not obtain them—most fortunate for me, no doubt. But he takes up my letter of the 18th July, and after belaboring it for some time, puts it into the crucible with Dr. Montgomery's letter, and after making the analysis, he comes to a conclusion, much to his own liking, that it gives a more correct account of my votes than my own letter does, when every body knows there is not a correct statement made in it in relation to my votes. This sage politician proceeds and says, "But, fellow-citizens, why has not Mr. Deberry written a circular, setting down every vote that he gave, telling you what sum and for what purpose each vote was given? Why not do this instead of sending out this short, vague, uncertain account in a letter."

Whoever heard of such a circular until a few Loco Focos of this District called for it ince the late canvass commenced? Was ever such an one written by a member of Congress, either from this District or any other State? Members who represent Districts where it has been the practice to write circulars, can do no more in them than merely to glance at a few of the most prominent subjects in the politics of the country, and never, to my knowledge, do they say any thing about their votes on appropriation bills, much less can they "set down every vote that they gave, telling what sum and for what purpose each vote was given."—Such a circular would form a volume of itself; for many of these bills have more than an hundred items of distinct appropriations in them.

I would have written a dozen circulars for each session, if I had supposed the people desired it, or if it had been by them regarded as a part of my duty. Not understanding it so, I have been content to do my duty as their Representative, and they have generously sustained me.

The gravest of all the charges which this writer makes against me, is my voting against the Harbor Bill of 1838, which he says contained appropriations for North Carolina, to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, and enumerates as one of the items in the bill an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to open the natural inlet to the Dismal Swamp Canal in this State. Here he states one falsehood—for there was no such item in the bill that passed. The several items for North Carolina, amount to fifty, and not to sixty, thousand dollars. He states another falsehood, in saying I "wished to conceal my vote on this bill," which was baiting us with fifty thousand dollars, to vote away upwards of a million and a half, all, with that exception, for the benefit of other States. I did vote against it, and so did every member from North Carolina who voted on the question, as well as almost all the Southern members; and there has been no concealment about it, except that of the truth on his part.

In the other long tirade of blackguardism, signed "A Freeman," the writer in the first paragraph inquires "why he did not," (meaning me,) "publish Dr. Montgomery's letter, that the people might see what the Doctor had charged, and also see what it was that Mr. Deberry was called upon to answer!" But I have the Doctor's letter before me.—Dr. Montgomery charges that on reading the Journals he "does not find Deberry recorded as voting against these bills. This is his charge, no more nor no less." Now here this unprincipled slanderer, with Dr. Montgomery's letter before him, as he says, has been guilty of a vile fraud and falsehood, in attempting by a bold assertion, to palm upon the public a sentence which is no where to be found in either of the letters of Dr. Montgomery, pretending also to give the quotations. The Editor of the Observer has, however, in the last two numbers, so fully exposed the falsehoods of the writer connected with the above extract, as to render it unnecessary for me to notice it any further.

A word or two about Dr. Montgomery's letter written to Mr. Holmes. We all recollect it, with the accompanying memorandum of references to nine or ten particular pages on the Journal, to prove that I had voted for all the bills of appropriation except the Harbor Bill, which the letter states was the only bill I was recorded as voting against, while the Journals show in fact that I am recorded as voting against five. But I was challenged to produce the Journal by the holders of Montgomery's letter, and they would prove it by that I had voted for all the bills with the exception of the Harbor Bill. Well, I produced the Journal as soon as I could, and exhibited it at Rockingham at July Court, when, to their astonishment and dismay, not a single page of the nine or ten referred to by the letter showed that I had voted for a single bill referred to in the memorandum.

I again met my competitor some two weeks after this at Lanesborough, Anson County, at a muster, when we both deliberately examined every page referred to by the letter, but found not a single one that showed that I had voted for either of the bills. This fact I clearly and distinctly stated to the people on that day, in my address to them; and yet the Carolinian published in a few days thereafter an extract of a letter from a friend in Anson, as he was called, pretending to detail the substance of the speeches of the candidates, which was so utterly false and garbled as to mislead any who might confide in it, and fix on himself the censure he merited.

From the time of receiving Montgomery's letter down to the exhibition of the Journals at Rockingham, my enemies were holding the rod over my head, on the authority of the letter; and in a haughty tone of menace and defiance, I was challenged to produce the Journals. The Journals were all they wanted to prove that I had voted for all the appropriation bills except the Harbor Bill. Fortunately for me, the Journals came to hand, and placed the noose on Haman's neck. After this sore discomfiture they changed their plan of operations, seeing they had failed to prove what they had boasted they would do by the Journals; those villainous Journals refused to give as good evidence for them as they had found *elsewhere*. Well, in this dilemma, the writer of "A Freeman," with his associates, comes to their relief a day or two before the election, and propounds to me a number of insolent interrogatories in relation to my votes on the appropriation bills. But they come in bad taste now after they have failed to obtain the information in the mode selected by themselves, and I can only advise them to go to their friend, Dr. Montgomery, for the information they so much desire.

This blackguard who calls himself "A Freeman," but who proves himself to be the slave of falsehood and detraction, charges that I "took special care to leave the Journals at Washington," and repeats the same low and contemptible charge in almost every paragraph of his foul production. Now, it is well known, that the Journals of any one session of Congress are not delivered to the members until the succeeding session, when they are delivered with some fifteen or twenty volumes of other bound documents which the members cannot carry home with them; but they usually have them boxed and shipped or sent in some other way to their homes. My Journals for 1838, were not delivered to me until last winter. I took the usual course of sending them home upon my leaving Washington, put up with other books, and the time of my receiving them (July Court, at Rockingham,) was earlier than I had generally received them before, after they were delivered to me at Washington, which was in consequence of the urgency of the call for them.

I might, if I had expected a call for them, have contrived some more expeditious mode of getting them home, but I had never in any former canvass, had any calls for the Journals, and had no reason to anticipate one in the late election. But I am credibly informed, that in the scuffle to obtain the Journals, Judge Strange was applied to for his, and that his had not reached his residence from Washington at the time that I was charged with leaving mine intentionally there, and probably his has not arrived yet. But it would have been fortunate for some of the friends of this Freeman, if my Journals had not arrived at all. So much for the slang about the Journals being left.

Freeman again charges, that when the civil and diplomatic bill was on its passage, "A motion was made to re-commit this bill and thereby to impede its passage, and you voted against re-commiiting, and of course in favor of the bill. (See page 673.)"—This is an utter falsification and perversion of the record and of the fact.

The motion made to re-commit the bill, was with *instructions* to increase the appropriations forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, and not to impede its passage, as the writer falsely states. It was against that motion I voted, which this Freeman has fraudulently concealed from the public by such a quotation from the record as he made from Dr. Montgomery's letter, and yet the six certificate men certify that his statements agree with the Journals *in every particular*.

Freeman complains that I voted to entertain John Ross's memorial concerning the Cherokee treaty. I did so vote, to subserve the cause of justice and humanity. But this complaint comes with an ill-grace from those who justify our members of Congress from this State, who voted to entertain a petition praying our government to receive a *black* minister from Hayti.

But the writer of this celebrated document, it seems, was more fortunate than his friend of "Many Democrats," for, by some means, he got hold of the Journal, and after thumbing over and over every page of this huge volume, containing upwards of fifteen hundred pages, and detailing the proceedings of a session of seven months or more, he could make out a list of only eight votes, which he could, by the aid of falsehood and malice, so torture and misrepresent, as to make them appear any way objectionable. Now, if I could regard any thing as a compliment, coming from such a source, I should consider this as conclusive evidence of the correctness of my official conduct.

But to these eight votes. He has arrayed them in the following numerical order:

1. He says, "You voted in favor of buying *a small library* of books, at public expense, for each of the new members of Congress, and against Sherrod Williams's amendment, requiring the members to leave them in the library for their successors." Here is another interpolation of the record. The words, "a small library," are not found in the Journal; but as the certificate men have certified that the statement agrees with the Journal in *every particular*, we will let it stand, and I will answer I did vote for this proposition, with that exception, (having no interest in it myself.) It merely furnished to the new members such books as had been distributed to all the members of the last four or five Congresses, which were thought necessary to aid them in their public duties. Many, and I think most of these books, were already on hand and paid for; the balance to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House. Williams's amendment, I voted against as unreasonable, requiring members to return books after they had been sent to their residence for the use of the members and their constituents.

2. He says, "You voted to *give* the heirs of Robert Fulton one hundred thousand dollars. (See page 375.)" Here is another falsehood, and another falsification of the record. The Journals do not state that this vote was to *give* the money to Fulton's heirs. It was a claim Robert Fulton had on the government for that sum, which had been preferred to a former session of Congress, and referred by Congress to the Secretary of the Navy, and reported on by him in January 1837, as due the heirs. The committee of claims of the House, reported also in favor of allowing it, and I voted in its favor, as did a large majority of the House, believing it to be justly due from the government. Yet these six certificate men are understood to certify that I voted to *give* this hundred thousand dollars to Fulton's heirs.

3. He says, "You voted for more books, more presents to yourself; at page 675, resolution offered to subscribe to ten copies of Niles' Register for each member of Congress, to be paid for out of the public treasury." Here is another, and another falsehood. They were neither books, nor for myself. This resolution was reported from the committee on the library, and authorised a subscription for ten copies of Niles' Register for each member of Congress, not for himself, as the report will show, but for distribution in his District, so as to place one copy at the Court House of each county in the United States, and at such other places as might be thought necessary. This paper is published in a large quarto size, and was to contain all the important documents, the proceedings of Congress, and a Journal of the House, showing the yeas and nays on all the votes. I voted for the resolution, and if it had passed, it would have placed within the reach of every man in the Union, a full account of the proceedings of Congress, and would have saved certain politicians of our own District, much trouble in the late canvass, in trying to procure the Journals. Instead of crying out, "a kingdom for the Journals," they could have gone to the Court House of their county, and found them in the files of this paper.

4. He again says, "You voted to increase the army." I did so vote, and I believe this scribbler does not condemn this vote because it was an administration measure, and its necessity was caused by the administration policy. We were driven to the necessity of increasing the army, or of keeping in constant service, several thousand of our militia, for the protection of our western frontier against the numerous tribes of Indians which the bad policy of the administration had settled down on that frontier. The increase of the army was admitied to be the cheaper mode of defence for those people; but for this expense the administration is responsible.

5. He says again, "On the bill to make appropriations for the West Point Academy, you voted in the affirmative, for C. H. Williams moved to strike out the whole bill, &c. and on that motion the ayes and noes are recorded, and you voted no." Here is another false statement from the record, for C. H. Williams's motion was to strike out and insert a provision abolishing the Military Academy, which I voted against. Probably this discrepancy was not noticed by the certificate men.

6. The writer again says, "Mr. Whittlesey moved that no member should receive pay for the day he failed to answer to his name upon any call of the House, unless he was absent on account of sickness or on business of the House, or by leave of the House, and that I voted no." It is true I voted against this proposition, and so did most of the other members, for the very good reasons that these calls of the House are often made at the hour of midnight, after the members have spent ten or twelve hours in the House in constant service during the day, and at other times when they are many of them engaged in the business of their constituents at some of the Departments, in attending to the claims of widows and orphans, revolutionary soldiers, Pensioners, &c,, which would make its operation unreasonable and unjust.

7. He again says, "F. P. Blair, one of the printers for Congress, was charged with cheating the government in his charges for the public printing. Perhaps you, like many violent partizans, have repeated this charge. Well, he petitioned Congress to investigate it, and if he was guilty, to expose him and oblige him to refund, and a motion being made to appoint a committee to investigate this thing, Edmund Deberry voted against it."

Truly I did so vote, and would send F. P. Blair to make his settlements for his public printing to the same places and officers where the other public printers are sent to make theirs. There was nothing in his case that required the intervention of Congress, unless it were desirable to give him a whitewashing by a packed committee.

8. Again he says, "On the 3d July 1838, it was proposed that no Bank shall be used as a Depository of the public money, unless the Bank kept on hand one dollar of specie for every three dollars of its liabilities. You voted against it.

"It was proposed that no Bank shall be so used as a Depository unless it keeps one dollar in specie for five dollars of its liabilities. You again voted No." It is true I voted on these questions in the negative, and it is also true, that if either of the propositions had been adopted, that no Bank could have been made a Depository of the public money, however, good and solvent it might have been, as no part of their available funds except their specie could be taken into account, as a set-off against their liabilities. This good Loco foco must have forgotten his friend Mr. Woodbury's report made to Congress on the 12th of December, 1834, showing the condition of the Deposite Banks on the 1st of January of that year, three months after the removal of the Deposites, twenty in number, selected by the order of General Jackson. This report shows that the amount of their liabilities, including notes in circulation, Deposites, and debts due to Banks, was $28,956,635, while their specie only amounted to $2,921,361 only about one-tenth of the amount of their liabilities, and yet, Mr. Woodbury in this report pronounces them all to be in a "secure, and most of them in a flourishing condition." This writer adds, "It was proposed that the Banks selected as Depositories shall not use the government money for banking purposes, (but keep it ready for the people,) you again voted No." Here is another interpolation in the record, but as it is the last, I will not complain at the certificate men. It is true I preferred that the Banks should pay interest to the government, as provided in the Deposite act of 1836, for the use of the public funds, and let the money out for the accommodation of the people, and keep it in circulation, rather than to adopt the hoarding sub-treasury system so much desired by this sage author and his friends, and I voted accordingly.

Before I close this address, I will say a word or two about the authorship of the famous address of "A Freeman." We have very satisfactory evidence, that it was not written in this district, and that its paternity has been traced to another quarter, for none of my opponents here it seems were sufficiently skilled in the language of falsehood and billingsgate to produce it. The palm was therefore yielded to a distinguished personage of an adjoining district which includes the Capitol of our State, where is resident the central power of Locofocoism, which claims to exercise a supervision over the whole State in politics, and sends forth its high behests to all its liege subjects in every district, for their faithful observance in the election of their representatives. And if any of the Whig districts should prove refractory and refuse to yield implicitly to their mandates as the Fayetteville district has refused to do, *foreign* force is to be applied, and these political bullies are to thrust in their rude fingers for the purpose of killing off, by falsehoods and calumnies, your Whig candidates whom they cannot cause to be beaten in the ordinary way. This vile address, taken in connection with the Montgomery letters from the same district, to which it forms a counterpart, discloses the plan of operations by which a few demagogues in another district were to control your Congressional election. But if the manly and spirited firmness with which you have resisted and defeated their schemes, and rebuked their impudent interference in the election of other districts, does not teach them a lesson of forbearance for the future, nothing short of lynching could reach their delicacy.

I have now briefly reviewed the contents of the publications referred to, which but for the reasons before mentioned would not have been noticed. The party who thought it necessary to call to their aid such auxiliaries, cannot be envied for any elevation of character produced by their agency.

In conclusion, I will take this occasion Fellow Citizens, to express to you the deep sense of gratitude which I feel and cherish for the renewed evidence of your confidence and support.

Most respectfully,
EDMUND DEBERRY.

August 20, 1839.

We hear that the office-holders in Washington are in high spirits, and have grown several inches, since the news from the West. They flatter themselves that they have obtained a new lease to their hold upon the public crib, and what's well nigh as important, will escape a scrutiny into their official conduct by the next Congress. They had as well be happy while they can, and disregard the old adage of the chickens and the eggs. But we can tell them for their comfort, that there are many slips between the cup and the lip, and they are yet many removes from a subservient House of Representatives.

It is probable that the whole official horde throughout the Confederacy have been elected in like manner, if not to the same extent, with their compeers at head quarters. Some such effects have been observable here. The little band appear to have plucked up some courage, and some of them are now visible at odd times upon the streets. Our venerable cotemporary may be seen sometimes by day-light, bounding with the elasticity of an india-rubber ball, from curb-stone to curb-stone; and our worthy Postmaster has abandoned his rural retreat, and looks as self-complacent as the smooth surface of a summer sea, and withal, as healthful and ruddy as the buxom Dame Quickly in her flaming red taffeta, or Homers' Aurora, just emerged from her saffron couch. All look in better cheer than we have seen them; both those who are in the enjoyment of their rewards, and those who are in the daily expectation of theirs. Much good may it do them.

Richmond Whig.

A joker in New York having met a small gentleman whose first name was William, turned, and walked by his side. In a little while the gentleman turned to his uninvited companion, asked him if he had any business with him. 'None at all,' said the other, 'but as the law does not allow us to *pass small Bills*, I have turned about.'

Women oftentimes lose the men they love, and who love them, by mere wantonness or coquetry. They reject, and they repent. They should be careful not to take this step hastily, for a proud, high minded, gifted man will seldom ask a woman twice.

NEW YORK, AND THE WHIG PROSPECTS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

The results of the elections in Tennessee and Indiana, while they have inspired the Ministerialists with fierce exultation, have unreasonably depressed the spirits of the Whigs: Unreasonably, because chance and personal causes have obviously produced them, and because when the worst is told it amounts to very little. We deny that there is any radical change in the politics of either of those States. We affirm, and in the affirmation we are supported by the best authority, that the results in both States have been mainly effected by apathy on the one side and the most determined and unremitting activity on the other, which have produced the invariable consequence of enlisting the floating opinion which exists in every community, on the side of the active and against the side of the indolent. Had the Whigs been active and their opponents passive, the result had been reversed. If the Whigs will now be active, the mischief will be amply retrieved in 1840. We hold it to be better to be flogged now than in the final contest of 1840, and we accept the partial defeat the Whigs have this year sustained, as augury of victory in the next, for we know it will lead to more resolute exertion. It is not improbable that the reverses sustained in Tennessee and Indiana, may be blessings, even God sends, to the Whigs, by animating them to make exertions, by not making which those reverses have undoubtedly been incurred.

But it is to New York that we look with the most unreserved confidence that she will not disappoint the just expectations of the patriotic multitude who are looking to her for redemption and salvation. If the Whigs there stand their ground in the fall elections—if her potent voice is raised again as in '37 and '38, to rebuke the Administration in its career of profligacy, all is safe. All is obliged to be well. The little disasters in the West will not be felt or remembered. The Whig candidate for the Presidency, whoever he may be, will be elected by a sweeping majority.

Let all eyes, then, be turned upon New York. Her action in the fall will be decisive of the grand contest in 1840. If she declares for the Whigs, their cause is triumphant almost beyond contingencies. If she declares for the Administration, it will then be time to despond. Martin Van Buren will be elected again. Thomas H. Benton will be his successor. All future Presidents will appoint the successors in office. Patriotism will no more deem it worth while to engage in a fruitless struggle with Government, and Despotism in its worst form will be the portion of Anglo America.

Let us cheer the reader with the assurance that from New York the accounts are most flattering and most positive of a decisive Whig triumph in the Fall.—*Rich. Whig.*

Tennessee.—The late election in Tennessee has become a subject of inquiry among the Whigs of that State. The result has astonished both the Whigs and the Loco Focos. No one was prepared for it.—The possibility that Mr. Polk might be elected Governor was yielded, but still it was only a possibility. But few changes of opinion were known. The Whigs calculated that but few who supported Cannon before, would yield their support to Polk, and the result has proved that they were correct.—There can scarcely be a doubt that foul play has been used, and that Mr. Polk owes his election to any thing else than a majority of the legal votes of the State. Now to the proof. The Nashville Banner furnishes the tables of the preceding elections in 1835 and 1837 for Governor and of the Presidential election of 1836, by which some insight may be gained into the cause of the apparent defeat of the Whigs. The whole vote of Tennessee in 1835 when Cannon and Carroll were candidates was 86,475 votes. This was a warm contest and brought out nearly every vote. In 1836, in the Presidential election when White ran against Van Buren, the whole vote was only a little over 60,000. In 1837 when the Governor's election again came on, bringing another warm contest, Cannon was opposed by Armstrong, and the vote of the entire State was 85,355. Instead of there being a large gain there had been a loss in the vote. In 1839, Polk is opposed to Cannon, and the entire vote amounts to nearly 110,000, an increase in two years of 20,000 votes. Where before there had been an actual loss in two years, now there is an increase of TWENTY THOUSAND. The Whig vote for Cannon at the late election is within a fraction the same that he received in 1837, but the loco foco vote has increased over twenty thousand. It was to be expected that there would be some increase of votes, but it is not in reason to imagine that the entire increase, whether from emigration, or the natural course of majority obtained by young men, should be on the side of the loco focos. No sane man will pretend to contend that such can be the case. Where then did the vote come from and how was this apparent increase made? The upholders of the New York Regency system in Tennessee can tell.—*Balt. Chron.*

Reduction of Postage.—Some of the Newspapers are now proposing one of the most useful and salutary *reforms*, we have for a long time seen agitated, with any prospect of success,—and that is a reduction of the Postages. The British People, who are said to be the heaviest taxed People on earth, are about to have the power of sending a letter to any part of the kingdom for a British Penny—while the American People, unless they move, are yet to groan under the taxation of 25 cents for a single Letter, 50 cents for a Letter, with a draft on tissue paper inclosed, the rates of course varying according to the Post Office table of distances. Indeed, there has been no change in Post Office Taxation since the discovery of the uses of Steam Power for land or water,—and we now pay as much Postage for the transmission of a letter between New York and Boston, or Baltimore, as when they were three or four days off, instead of a few hours as at present.—*N. Y. Express.*

People who live in fine houses ought never to owe the printer for more than five years subscription at a time. Any thing beyond that is vulgar, and should be punished by a newspaper bastinado.—*Boston Times.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. HALE: If you will insert this in your valuable paper you will disseminate that kind of information which I think is calculated to promote the best interests of our common Country.

A FRIEND.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1839.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A distinguished gentleman from the West read to me this morning a private letter which he had just written to a friend in Kentucky. Thinking, as I do, that it contains great wisdom, I asked him for extracts from it, with a view to their publication in your valuable and widely circulated paper. He complied with my request, and I enclose them. May the people of this country reflect soberly and deeply on the subjects glanced at by my friend.

A VIRGINIAN.

EXTRACT.

"The great American staple, cotton, has, since the 14th ult., declined three farthings per pound, and the demands and sales at this reduced price very limited. The Bank of England, on the 20th of June, advanced the rate of interest on bills of exchange and notes to 5½ per cent., and the Governor and Directors subsequently held a meeting to consider whether they should raise it to 6 per cent.; it appears, however, that they postponed any determination of this question for further consideration. Many of the public journals of London state that one of the leading objects inducing the bank to raise the rate of interest and contract the discounts, is to reduce the price of cotton, and by this restrictive policy to break down, as they say, the American combination and monopoly in cotton, which *supposed* movement on the part of American speculators they consider in direct hostility to the manufacturing interest of England. By this policy on the part of the Bank of England, I fear much individual loss and ruin will be produced among the shippers and dealers in this article. It is deplorable and no less startling than true, that the Bank of England has at this time the power, and the *will*, I apprehend, to exercise it, of regulating not only the price of American cotton, American securities, and American products of every kind, by the powerful lever of the expansion or contraction of its circulation, or the raising or lowering the rate of interest at its will and pleasure; indeed, it is now fixing not only the prices and value of our products, but controlling, in a great measure, the circulating medium of these United States, without a counteracting institution in this Government to resist its malign operations; and this power over American commerce and American prosperity will continue to be wielded by the Bank of England so long as the people of this country submit to the suicidal course of the present Administration, and the dictation of the political empirics who compose it—preaching up the independent sub-Treasury, a metallic circulating medium, distraction to the credit system, opposition to banks, &c. &c. &c.. Mark me, this country cannot and never will have a wholesome circulating medium, nor be freed from commercial derangements, nor be able to withstand and repel the baneful power of foreign institutions upon our domestic and foreign relations, nor to sustain our onward and glorious progress in the internal improvement of the country, until the People rise in their majesty, and direct the establishment of a *National Bank*, which will operate as a general regulator of finance and commerce at home, and as a restrictive power upon the deleterious and hostile movements of moneyed institutions abroad. As well might you assert that a thousand flutter-mills, with which you and I, when children, used to amuse ourselves, all separate and distinct in their impotent whirlings, would drive the ponderous stones of Rochester's largest mills, as to contend that the innumerable local banks, scattered over this immense empire, each with antagonistic interests, and imbecile and powerless as a whole, could regulate the great commercial and monetary operations of this country. The disastrous consequences of the impolitic measures of the late and present Administrations have heretofore been felt alone by the worthy and energetic commercial men of our country; but the time is approaching when society, through all its varied interests and ramifications, will have to endure a portion of the calamities of the times, and the evil effects of a selfish and partisan Administration, with whom the true interest of the country has ever been secondary to personal aggrandizement, and the retention of office, and who hesitate not, in the obtention of their flagitious desires, even to stigmatize the honor of our country, and to intimate through their degraded minions of the press that the States would ultimately repudiate their public debt. Oh! that

'I could put in every honest hand a whip
To lash the rascals naked through the world.'

But there is one bright hope—one soul-stirring, animating hope that the 'Great Western,' the breathing, living personification of Roman patriotism—America's true representative, and the favorite son of chivalric Kentucky, will, by the voice of his countrymen, and the majesty of his genius, rid the country of such vampyres, and save us from utter ruin. Mr. Clay is now in the western part of this State, *and is met* every where by the most decided demonstrations and evidences of kindness and hospitality. At Buffalo, the other day, he was tendered by the Corporation the hospitalities of the city, which he declined, but met the citizens in the Park, where he was addressed in their name and that of the Common Council, to which he replied in that felicitous manner characteristic of this great statesman and patriot. His remarks were replete with the exalted and glorious sentiment of entire devotion to our country's weal. How different—what a contrast between this noble and generous expression of the patriot's feelings and the contracted, partisan, and degrading sub-Treasury speech of MR. VAN BUREN at Castle Garden. I cannot call him President, for he doffed the elevated and dignified station of Chief Magistrate, and clothed himself in the low and grovelling habiliments of the partisan. From all the information I can gather from different sections of this State, I am satisfied that just so sure as Mr. CLAY is the nominee of the National Convention, will he obtain the vote of New York, and the empire State added to his present strength secures his election beyond a doubt. True there are a few politicians *at present* disaffected, but all these rugged ways will, in due time, he made smooth."

A Catch.—The following description of a catch, by Dr. Callcott, is given in the Musical World; the words run thus:

"Ah how, Sophia, can you leave
Your lover, and of hope bereave!
Go, fetch the Indian's borrowed plume,
Yet richer far than that your bloom:
I'm but a lodger in your heart,
And more than one, I fear, have part."

Now, in reading the above there is nothing to be *seen*; but when the words are sung as Dr. Callcott intended they should be, there is much to hear; for one singer seems to render the first three words thus: "*A house a-fire*," repeating phia, with a little admixture of cockneyism, fire! fire! Another voice calls out lustily. "Go fetch the *engines*, fetch the *engines*," while the third coolly says, "I'm but a lodger, I'm but a lodger," &c.; consequently does not care whether the house is burned down or not. This elucidation will give a pretty good idea of the real meaning and character of a musical catch.

A Beautiful Exclamation.—When the Queen of France, consort of Louis Phillippe, first heard of her late daughter Marie's death, she ejaculated—"My God, I have a daughter less—but thou hast an angel more."

A Cheshire auctioneer, while engaged the other day in his avocation, exalted the merits of a carpet: "Gentlemen and ladies, some folks sell carpets for Brussels which are not Brussels; but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself."

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA:

Fellow Citizens:—During the last Session of the General Assembly, the members of that body, who were opposed to the policy of the present Administration of the General Government, passed a series of Resolutions recommending to the Whigs of the State, that a Convention composed of Delegates from the several Counties be held in the City of Raleigh on the 12th day of November next, to nominate a Whig Candidate for Governor, and appoint Delegates to the Convention which will meet in HARRISBURG, on the 4th day of December following, to fix on suitable Candidates for the Offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The time designated for the assembling of these Conventions is near at hand, and as it is of the highest importance, that the Whig party throughout the State should be generally represented, it is considered advisable that meetings be forthwith held,—that each County appoint the same number of Delegates to the State Convention as it sends members to the Legislature, and also, that the several Counties composing each Congressional District appoint such number of persons, as to them may seem best, to meet at some convenient place as a District Convention, to delegate one person from such District to represent the Whigs in the National Convention. It was at first thought expedient, that power should be given to the State Convention to appoint Delegates to the National Convention; but it is submitted whether the plan now recommended would not better meet the wishes of the Whig party in every secton of the State, and secure to it a more acceptable delegation. The State Convention may, with propriety, fill all vacancies occasioned by the failure of the Congressional Districts to call Conventions.

It is also recommended that Committees of Vigilance be appointed in each County.

Let the Whigs be at their posts in the approaching contest, and let the call which is made on them be promptly responded to.

☞ The State Convention meets in Raleigh, the 12th of November, and the National Convention at Harrisburg, the 4th of December next.

CHAS. MANLY,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
CHARLES HINTON,
HENRY W. MILLER,
THOS. J. LEMAY,
WESTON R. GALES,
Whig Central Committee.

Raleigh, August 29th, 1839.

WHIG CONVENTION.

It will be seen from the foregoing Circular, that a CONVENTION is to be held in this City, in November next, to select a suitable candidate for Governor on the part of the Whigs. This step is recommended by every consideration of propriety and patriotism, and we hope there will not be a county in the State unrepresented. The names of several gentlemen have already been brought forward, in connection with the Chair of State, and the only way of gathering satisfactorily the general sense of the people, and reconciling conflicting opinions, is through a Convention. If the Whigs of North Carolina will, for once, act in concert—if each County will send delegates to this Convention prepared to yield minor differences of sentiment—the nominee of the Convention, be he who he may, will be elected Governor by a large majority.—Let each County, if it chooses, bring forward its candidate—let its wishes and preferences be fully and freely expressed—and when the Convention assembles, let that body, from the materials before it, select the most acceptable and effective Candidate, and then let every Whig in the State put his shoulder to the wheel and success is certain. Our patriotic DUDLEY will have the pleasure of surrendering the reins of the State Government into the hands of a Whig successor, and North Carolina will again stand *rectus in curia* before the country.

The recommendation of the Central Committee, with regard to Delegates to the National Convention, is equally deserving of notice, and will, we trust, be promptly attended to.—*Raleigh Register.*

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

Novel use of a Fire Engine.—Samuel Crew, while engaged in digging a well on Friday last, came to a vein of quicksand mixed with blue clay, at about 30 feet from the surface, and while endeavoring to dig through, a quantity caved in and buried him to his hips, about five o'clock in the evening. Efforts were made by those at work with him to extricate him, but after working for some time in vain, they gave the alarm, and a number of persons repaired to the well to assist, but by this time the air in the well became so pregnated with carbonic acid gas that it was found impossible for any one to remain long enough below to render any effectual assistance in rescuing the unfortunate man from what appeared to all present inevitable death. The air had become so charged with gas, that a candle after being lowered to a certain distance was instantly extinguished, and those who descended into the well and remained there five or ten minutes, became so exhausted that they were obliged to be supported when they came out, and one individual (Crew's son-in law) after remaining in the well with his father for about an hour and a half, was brought up in such an exhausted state that it took near two hours to bring him to life. Fortunately some one suggested the idea of forcing pure air into the well, and the members of our fire company, with commendable zeal, immediately turned out with their engine and repaired to the spot, and by means of their hose, forced pure air into the bottom of the well, by which means, together with warm stimulants, the sufferer, as well as those engaged in extricating him, were kept alive until he was rescued from his dangerous situation, which was at near twelve o'clock on Saturday morning.

When the engine arrived, which was about one o'clock at night, Crew was speechless, and could have survived but a short time, but after they had worked the engine about twenty minutes, he revived, and in a few more minutes expressed himself as feeling quite comfortable, and those who decended the well were enabled within the course of an hour to breathe freely.

The Firemen manned their Engine from one o'clock on Friday night until within a few minutes of twelve o'clock on Saturday morning. Thus keeping for eleven hours, a steady stream of pure air descending into the well. Their reward is the consciousness of rescuing a fellow being from a horrible and untimely death.—*Ypsilanti (Mich) Rep.*

The following is too good not to be copied. It is from that repository of good things, the N. Y. Atlas:

"We won't indulge in horrid anticipation," as the hen pecked husband said when the parson told him he would be joined to his wife in another world *never* to separate from her. "Parson," said he, "I beg you would'n't mention that circumstance again."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1839.

☞ The Whigs of Cumberland County are respectfully requested to attend a meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Court House, to appoint Delegates to the Convention at Raleigh in November next to nominate a suitable person to present to the people for the office of Governor at the next Election.

THE COMMITTEE.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Our County Court now in session have appointed a Committee to lay off the County into School districts.

THE WEATHER.—Within the past week, we have had a great deal of wet and stormy weather, and on Thursday last our annual Equinoctial gale visited us with more than its usual severity. We have not learned that the crops suffered any material damage from the storm.

HON. EDMUND DEBERRY.—We publish in another column an Address of the Hon. Edmund Deberry to the citizens of this District. The reader will find it a full and conclusive reply to the dastardly attempts made during the late canvass to mislead and deceive the people relative to his course and votes in Congress. His detractors receive the castigation they so richly merit.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Election in this State took place on the 28th ult. The returns, as far as heard from, leave no doubt of the election of Cranston and Tillinghast, Whigs, over Thurston and Dorr, Loco Focos. In the Legislature, there will doubtless be a clear Whig majority in both Houses.

"The late Congressional Election in Fayetteville District."—The Editor of the North Carolinian having returned to his editorial duties, after an "indispensable absence from town," commences the leading article in his last number with the caption quoted above, and after attempting to sustain himself and his friends against the overwhelming expression of public opinion, as evinced in the recent election in this District, modestly regrets "that the Editor of the Observer is absent from town." We thought that the Carolinian had of its own free will postponed until after the Harrisburg Convention any and all intention of replying to the merited castigations inflicted on it by the Editor of this paper. The result of the general election in this State, we suppose, has given its Editor some courage to anticipate the time; or, it may be, the "weather" which within a week has changed considerably "cooler," may have braced him up for the conflict. We have no idea that this warfare has been renewed because the Editor of the Observer is absent from town. No, the Carolinian disclaims that.

The *"long low black schooner"* has at length been captured by the U. S. Surveying Brig Washington, Lieut. Gedney. She proved to be the L'Armstead, which sailed from Havana some time since, having on board besides the crew two white passengers and 54 negroes. Four days after leaving port, the negroes rose up and murdered the captain and three of the crew; they then took possession of the vessel, and detained the two passengers (their owners) on board for the purpose of steering the vessel towards the coast of Africa, whither they intended going. The vessel was carried into new London, Conn. She is said to have several hundred thousand dollars in specie on board.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Guilford County was held in Greensborough on the 20th ultimo, at which delegates were appointed to the Whig Convention to be held in Raleigh in November next to nominate a Candidate for Governor, and also to the Harrisburg Convention. The following among other resolutions was adopted:—

Resolved, That we esteem our fellow-citizen, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq. as a republican in manners, in conduct and principle; a gentleman and citizen of pure and elevated character—a statesman of eminently practical mind, and of enlarged and liberal views of public policy—a patriot devoted to the welfare of the State, and identified in all his interests with the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and that we recommend him to that convention and to the people of the State as in every way worthy to be her *Chief Magistrate;* at the same time assuring them that we have all proper respect for the opinions of others, and will cheerfully support that candidate who shall receive the nomination of said Convention.

"THE PROSPECT STILL CHEERING."—Under this head the Richmond Whig makes use of the following very sensible remarks:—

"Notwithstanding the late disasters, we have the all-important and encouraging fact that the Opposition will be in the ascendancy in the next House of Representatives. Any way the Ministerialists can fix it, we have a majority of at least *six* of the members already elected. In order to *tie* the Whigs, they must carry Mississippi and Rhode Island, and gain two in Maryland—a result which the most timid Whig or sanguine Loco Foco can scarcely venture to anticipate. We regard it next to certain that the Whigs will have control of the next Congress. Their majority may be small, but it will be none the worse for that. John Randolph, with his wonted sagacity, used to say that a majority of *one* was the very best majority.

"With the popular branch of the National Legislature on our side, we fear nothing, and hope for every thing. With the moral power of that body, reflecting the wishes of the people, and with its power as a component part of the Government, it can effectually prevent the consummation of any great mischief by the Executive. It can do more—It will not only be able to put a ring in the nose of the great Leviathan of the Executive, but it will be able to unfold to the public gaze the mal-practices and abuses which have crept into every branch of the public service. The people will once more have an opportunity, after an interval of ten years, of seeing the manner in which their affairs have been conducted. This must be attended with the most happy consequences. The eyes of the people once opened to the stupendous villanies which have been practised upon them, and the official miscreants who have abused their confidence will be brought to a speedy reckoning for their transgressions.

"Away, then, with doubt or despondency. We have the vantage ground yet, and let the Whigs be but true to themselves and their cause, and we will maintain it to the last."

YELLOW FEVER IN AUGUSTA.—The Board of Health of Augusta report six deaths on the 28th ult., and four up to 2 o'clock on the 29th—all of the prevailing fever.

In Charleston, at the last accounts, the disease was rather stationary than on the increase.

Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, of the United States Navy, and Commandant of the Navy Yard at Washington, died in that City on Sunday the 25th ult. after a short and severe illness.

The venerable Bishop Bowen departed this life on Sunday night. He died, we understand, of the disease under which he has labored for many years.

Charleston Mercury.

More Sub-Treasuryism.—Whatever may be said in favor of the present Federal Administration, says the New York Courier, no one can doubt that it has been "so unfortunate as to accept" the services of some of the most graceless rogues on record. Every department of the Government has been full of them—the land office—the custom house—the Indian department—the post office. Not a week elapses without a defalcation among the underlings of Mr. Kendall; and we are of opinion that if a man may be known by the company he keeps, an administration may be known by the individuals it appoints to office.

The last "fashionable movement" in the Post Office, was in Isaac Hill's dominions. Mr. Hiram Whittemore, of Exeter, assistant postmaster, was arrested on the 20th instant, at the suit of the United States, on the charge of purloining money from sundry letters as they passed through his office. A trap was laid for him by the Dover postmaster, who caused letters containing money to be mailed at Haverhill and Epping for Dover, and then followed the mail till he missed one of the letters and the money from two others.

He then returned to Exeter, and having caused the assistant postmaster to be arrested, found on his person the *identical bills* forwarded in the letters. "Mr. Whittemore," says the correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal, "is son of Judge Whittemore of Penbroke one of the *ornamental* Judges of our county, and married the daughter of Mr. Hoit, our postmaster. He is a full-blooded loco-foco, and, as it seems, of the Harrington, Price and Swartwout school. He is now in jail."

The locofoco idea of banking is funny enough. They insist that the banks should have dollar for dollar with the amount of their notes in circulation; and every bank failing in this, they declare to be bankrupt, out and out, and their "promises to pay," a downright fraud upon the community. The banks must be more liberal than it has been our good fortune to find them, if they issue their notes without value in hand for their amount or ample security for its future payment when required. And when in turn their notes are brought back to them for payment, they either have the specie to face them, or a very summary process of obtaining its equivalent from their debtors. A man is apt to be considered perfectly solvent whose liabilities to double the amount of his stock in trade are counterbalanced by debts amply secured on property. Even if his specie fund should run a little short, his credit would still give currency to his "promises."—And if this is the case with individuals, why should it not be with banks? It is; and all the slang of locofoco declaimers against the bank and credit system will never alter it. They may succeed in cheating some ignorant people out of their votes by it, to serve the ends of party, and that is about all they expect or desire. Take them upon an average, these rabid declaimers against the credit system have become such only after they have made the discovery that they have no longer any credit themselves—like the punk, who holds reputation light in others after she has lost her own—or Satan, who would destroy the peace of mankind, because he can never more taste its blissful sensations.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Iowa Boundary Question.—There is no country in the world like ours for boundary questions. The governor of Iowa has now issued one, in relation to a disputed boundary between Iowa and Missouri.—Missouri claims that her Northern boundary extends in a line due East to the Mississippi River, but Iowa contends that it terminates at the Des Moines River, in which case a rich tract of country lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines River, called the Half Head Tract, comes under the jurisdiction of Iowa. Some time since, the assessors of Clarke county went upon the disputed territory to exercise their functions, and governor Lucas being informed of it, issued his proclamation asserting the jurisdiction of the territory over it, and warning the Missouri officers not to intrude.—*N. Y. Express.*

Singular Coincidence in the death of two Naval Officers.—In yesterday's Beacon we announced the death of Com. Patterson, and by reference to our columns of to-day, it will be perceived that another estimable officer has departed from among us; Commander Wm. E. McKenney, who died at New York on Saturday, a few hours before his former Commander. Com. McKenney was attached to the U. S. Ship Delaware, during her cruize in the Mediterranean. He went out in the frigate United States as first Lieutenant of that Ship, and when the Delaware arrived on that station he was selected by Com. Patterson as his flag officer, which situation he held with satisfaction to his Commander, until the arrival of the Delaware in our harbor. He was an officer of sterling merits, and his death will be regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Norfolk Herald.

Hope and Destiny.—There are some beautiful passages in the "Gentleman of the Old School"—passages full of poetry and philosophy. Witness the following:

"It is strange—perhaps the strangest of all the mind's intricacies—the sudden, the instantaneous manner in which memory, by a single signal, casts wide the doors of one of those dark storehouses in which long passed events have been shut up for years. That signal, be it a look, a tone, an odour, a single sentence, is the calabistic word of the Arabian tale, at the potent magic of which the door of the cave of the robber, Forgetfulness, is cast suddenly wide, and all the treasures that he had concealed displayed."

This also:

"From the cottage to the palace, from the castle to the hovel, through all the imperceptible shades and grades of life and station that intervene between greatness and littleness; from the sage to the idiot, from the conqueror to the worm, fate, in darkness and in silence, with movements that men seldom see and never appreciate, is spinning that small, fine but binding thread which weaves their common destiny into one inextricable web. It is not alone that the mouse disentangles the lion from the toils; it is not alone that the stronger saves or destroys the weaker; but it is that every being at every step affects the destinies of millions of others, present and to come, and carries on the train of cause and event that is going on from eternity to eternity.

"The dependence of the great upon the small, and the continual reference of our fate to petty circumstances, is a consideration full of weighty moral, and is never to be forgotten."

We understand that Letters were yesterday received in this city from the United States EXPLORING EXPEDITION, which, after having spent considerable time in pushing its exploration to the South, reached Valparaiso, on the Pacific Ocean, about the middle of May, the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron being generally in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the fatigues which they had undergone.

We learn, further, that the Expedition forced its way to a point further south than even American enterprise has ever before reached, leaving considerably *astern* the discoveries of the French and Russian exploring expeditions, including the latest. This is a feather in the cap of our Navy.

National Intelligencer.

Movements upon the N. E. Boundary.—Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, August 10, gave Gov. Fairfield, of Me., official notice that Col. Madge, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh were about to make a topographical exploration of the disputed territory.

Gov. Fairfield replied that knowing as he does that the Boundary dispute would vanish before a correct topographical knowledge of the country, he shall not only offer no interruption, but will afford the Commissioners all reasonable facilities in his power.

New York Express.

Query.—What would the ladies do if they were *born* with such a camel's hump upon their back, as some of them now make with the fashionable pad, called a bustle, alias, a bishop? They would consider it a very great calamity, and, indeed, if one of them was afflicted with a tumor of the same size and shape, she would have it removed by the surgeon's knife. How some people will deform themselves for fashion's sake.

Hartford Courier.

Murder.—NELSON, a slave, the property of Mrs. WILKINS, of this County, was committed to the prison of this City, a few days since, charged with the murder of another slave, the property of Mr. BENJAMIN WARD.

Raleigh Register.

A Card of thanks.—The custom of presenting officers of vessels with a card of thanks for the mere peformance of a duty to which they are bound alike by interest and common courtesy, is thus burlesqued by the Chicago Democrat. The editor states that "a man who had been a passenger in one of the Chicago and Buffalo boats had purchased in New York State a pair of pigs at two hundred dollars, to take to the Rock River country for breeders, and, whilst on his passage to Chicago, one of them was stolen from his pen and eaten by the captain with a few of his jovial cronies at a midnight supper. As might be expected, the owner considered himself outraged, and no sooner was he on shore than he sought the office of the Democrat, and entreated the editor to caution people against the boat. Whilst he was sitting there, a lad entered bringing in a card of recommendation signed (among others) by the very gentleman who had been robbed of his pig. He was asked why he had signed it; and his reply was, that he was afraid, if he refused, he might *lose the other pig* or get thrown overboard."

The Whig Party is described by the Loco Foco witlings, as a pie-bald concern, agreeing only in the common object of putting down Martin Van Buren. This of itself might be the bond of a pretty strong union, but from occasional bickerings it is fair to conclude that it is not half so strong as the cement by which Mr. Calhoun considered the Prerogative Party bound together—"the cohesive power of the public plunder."—*Richmond Whig.*

In reference to apprehended difficulties between the two parties of emigrating Indians in Arkansas, the Little Rock Times says:

"It may be 'all for the best,' as Hannah More would say, but we don't see what Arkansas has done that the National Government should crowd thousands upon thousands of savages on her western border, and then leave her without a mail communication with the rest of the States, and but a shadow of protection on her frontier, while multitudes of soldiers are idling away their time at Trenton, New Jersey."

Wolf Scalps—A Shrewd Speculation.—By an old law of this state a premium of $3 1-2 is paid out of the state treasury for every *wolf scalp*, taken over a certain age, say six months. The Hamilton Gazette relates an anecdote, under the pregnant caption of "*Tennessee Yankeeism*," of a man in the upper end of that county, who, wishing to do "the state some service," caught a couple of old wolves, took them home, and in the course of years, has reared a brood of law offenders, which he executes, from time to time, as they reach the proper age, receiving for their scalps, the premium in such cases made and provided!—*Nash. Whig.*

Whetting a Razor.—A young fop, who had just began to shave for beard, stepped into a barber's shop and after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved. The barber went through the usual movement, and the sprig jumped up with a flourish exclaiming—

"Maw foine fallow, what's your chawge?"

"Oh, no charge," was the reply.

"No charge! how's that?"

"Why we are always thankful when we can get soft calf skin to whet our razor's on!"

Longevity.—Maria Geanne Robin, a colored woman, died at the residence of her grand daughter in Circus street, on Wednesday last, at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years and five months. Up to five months since she was able to walk to church, to knit, and attend to the business of housewifery.—She never wore specks, nor used any other artificial aid for the sight. Her doctor's bill through life amounted to just nothing at all, her apothecary's ditto. She never took a dose of medicine whether cream of tartar or glauber salts, calomel or lobelia. In the same house with her lived—and still lives there—her daughter, who is seventy years of age; her grand daughter who is fifty years of age, and her great grandson who is sixteen years old. The mother of the deceased died in this city, aged one hundred and one years.—*N. Orleans Pic.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—In the Carolinian of the 17th of August, I see a communication signed "Quaker," in which the writer sees fit to notice the last number of 'Church and State,' published in your columns.

As he seems quite as much at war with my Grammar as with my sentiments, I shall first notice his remarks on this subject. His first criticism is upon the word *of*, which he says should have been *in;* and for this most egregious error, I am denounced as having exhibited "the cloven foot." You, Sir, and every one who knows any thing of the subject, will see at once the folly of his criticism, and the rashness of his conclusion. 'Tis almost too contemptible to notice.

He complains also that "Church and State" did not make quotation marks. Well, we may make as many as he would choose, before we are done. And does he suppose that when we are giving the ideas of another in our own language, we must make marks of quotation? Wonder where he learned punctuation? But we shall see.

Now, Mr. Editor, one would suppose this redoubtable critic, who so liberally "*gives a review*," (elegant,) must of course be a good Grammarian, and punctuate to a point. Let us see. In his second paragraph he plants a comma in place of a period. In another place he attempts to quote the piece he is reviewing and makes the author say "some agree," &c. Now, "Church and State" said no such thing. 'Tis gratuitous and false.

Again, he says "every Quaker is a minister, and ministers when the spirit moves them." Alas for syntax and for truth, they are both outraged in this sentence. Again, in attempting to quote from Church and State, he makes him say "some argue" for the "General Government to pay them salaries"—another miserably garbled and false quotation. Thus you see, when he can find nothing *real* against which to battle, his prolific imagination conjures up a Phantom and with a chivalry worthy the renowned Sancho, he exhausts his windy efforts upon its aerial substance. Again he says, "let the Baptist Church herself determine about *their* ministers and *duties*." Syntax and Perspicuity, where were ye when this sentence was framed! One other sentence and I will show no more of his stuff at this time. "*Is the Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians* and *Catholics*, to be governed by what he holds?" Will thee parse this sentence for us Tyro? This is much like the following, which I did not intend to notice, but twins look best together. "Let the Baptist Church *herself* determine about *their* ministers, &c." Now sir, what are we to think of this mass of stuff, and its *weighty* author? To tell him that he is not learned, would be as offensive as to tell him that he is not a minister of the —— Church, or, that being so, he ought not to go to Congress. How then are we to account for his ignorance, and his inconsistency with truth? I suppose sir, that his mind is so overloaded with knowledge, that, like Wilhelmus Kieft, the Dutch Governor, he has got his head bewildered, and can see nothing distinctly, save his own *great self*. Or, it may be, that, in diving into the ocean of science, like some boys you have seen practising in water, he got little under save his nose: and as to his blunders, which smell so strongly of want of moral honesty, we can find some palliation for them in the weakness of poor human nature. When one feels that his *dearest interests* are at stake—the road to honor and emolument about to be closed forever, 'tis little wonder if he should step a little aside. "A Popular Minister—a popular Congressman—and possibly a President in the end,—and all this to be destroyed with one "fell swoop!" Too bad. Too bad: My "craft is in danger." I must be up and doing."

How easily one may deceive ones-self. "Quaker" might have been as well engaged in making a supplement to his "fifth Edition," as in this scribbling of nonsense. Does thee think I quote well here, friend "Quaker?" I would advise thee to smoke thy pipe, and clear thy head a little, before thee again undertakes to "give a review."

Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for consuming so much of your time and paper, with this naughty affair. I would that he had produced something to which one could reply, without feeling himself degraded thereby. If the Quakers and Campbellites are *all* ministers, then they are not *such* ministers as "Church and State" speaks of. They are not ordained, and do not exercise the pastoral office. So "Quaker" may smoke on in his easy chair, and dream of Congress. Poor man, I will not "expatriate" him.

"Hushaby "Quaker," don't you cry,"

If the last number of "Church and State" had any political bearing, it was the *time* and *circumstances* which gave it that bearing; and for this the writer is not responsible. "Quaker" would feign lug in the subject of Federal politics, but I must decline the discussion; first, because I am indisposed to such a contest, and secondly, because I consider him incompetent to write decently and intelligibly.

Yours respectfully,
THE AUTHOR OF "CHURCH AND STATE."

Power of a Sword Fish.—We yesterday had the pleasure of inspecting a piece of wood, cut out of one of the fore planks of a vessel, the Priscilla, from Pernambuco, now in this port, through which was stuck about eighteen inches of the sword-fish. How it came there needs not to be explained. The force with which it must have been driven in affords a striking exemplification of the power and ferocity of the fish. The spot in which the vessel was struck was about half way between the commencement of the coppering and keel. Penetrating the copper, the sword had made its way, first through the outer plank of Scotch larch, three inches and a half in thickness, then, traversing an open space of ten or twelve inches, it had encountered another plank of oak, and about four inches in thickness, was also pierced, the point of the sword coming clean through to the other side. What renders this feat the more surprising is, that the Priscilla is quite a new vessel, this having been her first voyage. Captain Taylor, her commander, states that when near the Azores, as he was walking the quarter deck at night a shock was felt which brought all hands from below, under the impression that the ship had touched upon a rock. This was, no doubt, the time when the occurrence took place. A great number of whales had been seen playing about the vessel the day before, and it is probable that the sword fish, which is a deadly enemy to the whale, had mistaken the Priscilla for one of the objects to which it was in chase; in other words, it had thought her "very like a whale." On the passage home the vessel was observed to leak a great deal, on which account, after discharging her cargo, she was hauled into the Graving Dock; and, having yesterday undergone an examination, the discovery was made as to what had happened. The plank had been split as well as pierced, so that, though the sword remained in the aperture it had made, it was not sufficient entirely to keep out the water.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Judge DORY is re-elected delegate to Congress from the Territory of Wisconsin.

Col. Preston.—The Southern Christian Advocate, in reference to the account of Col. PRESTON'S *centenary* subscription to the Methodist cause, which is going the rounds of the Northern papers, contains the following:

It is untrue in every particular, except that on that occasion Col. P. did present himself among the contributors. His subscription was made in silence, except only his stating to the secretary, or some gentleman by, the sum he wished set down to his name, and which was not $1000. We suppose the story has been fabricated upon the report of the proceedings of the meeting in this paper; and which, as far as it concerned Col. Preston, was in the following words:

"It was gratifying to our feelings to see the Hon. W. C. Preston, of the U. S. Senate, among the first who came to the altar-place, in acknowledgment, (as we were told,) of his indebtedness to Methodism in the person of Mrs. Russell, of blessed memory, who was not more distinguished for being the sister of Patrick Henry, than for her own extraordinary piety and parts. Bishop Asbury used to call her "the elect lady," (from St. John,) and she it appears was Col. Preston's grand-mother, and with her he passed his childhood."

MARRIED,

At Elizabeth City, by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, the Rev. HARVEY STANLY, Rector of Christ's Church, to Miss MARY A. KINNEY, daughter of Charles R. Kinney, Esqr.

In Richmond county, on Thursday, the 22d ult., by Tristram Bostick, Esq., Mr. JOHN CROUCH, Jr., to Miss SARAH MORTON, daughter of Wm. Morton, Esq., all of said county.

DIED,

In Mobile, Ala., on the 22d ult., Mr. GOOLD HURLBUTT, aged 39 years, formerly of this town.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

August 27.—Brig Hannah from Charleston. 28.—Schr. Regulus from New York.

DEPARTURES.

August 29.—Brig Kentucky for Madeira.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 164 bbls.; Bacon, 15,316 lbs.; Corn, 147 bushels.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 4.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Leaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	75 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	5 00 a 6 00	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—SEPT. 3.

Turpentine $2 10; Tar 1 70; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 80 a 85; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 3 00 a 4 00.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having purchased Land on this side of Cape Fear River, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying on the East side, containing **255 ACRES,** adjoining the Lands of Wm. S. Latta and Sampson Boon, and formerly known as the "Seawell Place."

Said Land is well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, &c. For further particulars, apply to

H. B. BEATTY.

Sept. 4, 1839. 61-2w.

Received this day per Steam Boat,

30 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

September 2, 1839. 61-tf

Imported Flatterer

WILL be permitted to serve a few mares during SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, at his late Spring stand.

SAMUEL MIMS.

August 30, 1839. 61-3w.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscribers, having a desire to remove to the West, offer for Sale their Land, lying on Cape Fear River, consisting of about 387 ACRES, with about 70 or 80 Acres under cultivation—about 16 miles above Fayetteville, and on the North East side of the River. Also about 635 ACRES Pinewoood Land, well timbered, about 13 miles above Fayetteville; and where we live is a first rate SAW MILL, in good repair—2½ miles from a navigable stream.

The above Land will be offered at private Sale until the 1st of December; if not sold by that time, further notice will be given. Any person, desirous of purchasing good Land, would do well to make application, soon, to John McLeran, who resides on the place, (and examine for themselves,) who will take every pains in showing the Land.

JOHN McLERAN,
CATHARINE COLVIN.

Cumberland County, }
Sept. 3, 1839. } 61-cow1Dec.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having at September Term, 1839, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor to the last will and testiment of Henry W. Ayer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, duly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

HENRY McLEAN, *Executor of Henry W. Ayer, dec'd.*

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 23d of September next, the personal Property belonging to the Estate of Henry W. Ayer, deceased, consisting of **Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horse, Carryall, Cart, &c. &c.**

HENRY McLEAN, *Executor of Henry W. Ayer, dec'd.*

N. B. The NEGROES belonging to the above Estate will be hired at the same time until the 1st day of January next.

H. McL.

September 2, 1839. 61-3w.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of McGary & McTaggart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James McGary is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES McGARY,
A. McTAGGART.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26, 1839. 61-4w.

James McGary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission business on his own account, at the same place occupied by the late firm.

The Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Ashborough Citizen, Lincoln Transcript, Hillsborough Recorder, and Raleigh Star, will insert the above 4 weeks, in place of one now inserted, and forward their accounts to this office.

BATCHELOR'S SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH P. PHILLIPS.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

Mother's Catechism.

NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise EFFORT OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the Blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by a cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

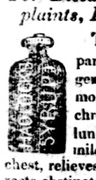
Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Mooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37*tf*

PILES &c.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest,

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "it acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS,

Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 35-1Y

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

July 2, 1839. 52tf

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1839.

Thomas Graves, by his next friend, James H. Ratcliff,

vs.

James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves.

[PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court,* that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause heard exparte as to them.

WITNESS, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and the 64th year of American Independence.

[55-6w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
360 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals,* and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes,	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction.*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 24.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 360 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON,

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST,

July 15, 1839. 54tf

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for Cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SALVATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harro; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.